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NATIONAL FOREST

TAHOE

MAP

REMEMBER

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country.

Damage to our forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it.

This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Tahoe National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, camp sites and other things you want to know.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRES

DO NOT POLLUTE THE STREAMS

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN

TO THE PUBLIC.

This map is issued as a guide to campers and tourists who desire to make use of the Tahoe National Forest as a place for recreation.

The greater portion of the Tahoe National Forest is located in Placer, Nevada, and Sierra counties, Cal., while a small area lies in Yuba, Plumas, Butte, and Lassen counties. The Forest also includes a portion of Washoe and Ormsby counties, Nev.

Practically all parts of the Forest are easily accessible by roads or trails and the Southern Pacific transcontinental railroad crosses the center of the Forest. A branch line (Lake Tahoe Railroad) runs from Truckee to Tahoe City.

There are six main highways entering the Tahoe National Forest on the west which cross the main divide. These routes from south to north are as follows:

1. Auburn via Foresthill, connecting with the Lincoln Highway at Soda Springs Station.
2. Lincoln Highway, Sacramento via Colfax, Emigrant Gap, Truckee, and Verdi to Reno.

3. Colfax via Nevada City, thence by Bear Valley road connecting with the Lincoln Highway at Emigrant Gap.

4. Nevada City via Bloomfield and Grantsville to Weber Lake, thence to Sierra City or Truckee.

5. Nevada City via Downsville, Sierra City, and Yuba Pass to Sierra City.

6. Nevada City to Sierra City and thence by Gold Lake road to Blairden.

From Colfax there are three roads entering the Forest; one leading to Foresthill, another to Iowa Hill, and a third to Nevada City.

From Nevada City there are five main routes entering the Forest. These are the—

Campdown Road.

Bloomfield-Grantsville Road.

Columbia Hill-Alleghany Road.

Campdown-Dowdenville Road.

San Juan-Campdown-Dowdenville Road.

From Marysville one road runs to Campdown via Dobbins and another via Challenge and Bullards Bar, the road from Challenge running through to Quincy. Another route to Quincy is from Oroville.

On the east side of the Forest the Lincoln Highway connects Reno and Truckee, and branch roads run from Reno to Loyalton and Sierra City from which there are roads connecting these places with Truckee and Quincy. A branch road from Truckee extends to Tahoe City on Lake Tahoe and then continues southward joining with the Placerville road.

There are numerous pleasure trips which may be taken through the Tahoe National Forest and the country abounds in ideal camping sites. Fishing and hunting are usually good anywhere in the higher country in the Forest.

If you are planning a trip to the mountains call at the forest supervisor's office or at a ranger station, and assistance will be given to you to make your trip a pleasant one.

The present area within the Tahoe National Forest is 1,272,470 acres of which 1,210,000 acres are in California and the remainder in Nevada. Of the total area within the Forest boundaries 661,023 acres are National Forest lands, the remainder being State, corporate, and private lands.

National Forests have for their objects to insure a perpetual supply of timber, to preserve

the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams, and to provide for the use of all resources which the Forests contain in the way which will make them of largest service.

A cheap and plentiful supply of timber to communities; a forest cover is the most effective means of maintaining a regular streamflow for irrigation and other purposes, and the live-stock industry depends upon the permanence of the range. Extension of a local timber supply means the cessation of lumbering and the business activities dependent upon it. With forest destruction the flow of streams becomes irregular just when development of the country makes them indispensable to transportation, manufacture, or irrigation. Without regulation there is serious decrease in the carrying capacity of the range. In short, forest protection is vital to the public welfare.

The Tahoe National Forest comprises a west and an east slope, the main range of the Sierra Nevada Mountains forming the summit. The summit varies from 9,000 to 9,900 feet in elevation and reaches its highest point in Mt. Lola at an elevation of 9,167 feet. The main divide is

paralleled on the east at a distance of from 10 to 20 miles by a secondary range which varies in elevation from 6,000 to 10,800 feet, the highest point being Mt. Rose. This range is connected with the main range by transverse ridges.

The east slope of the Sierras is short and abrupt. The range has been subjected to glacial action and the gorges have steep rocky slopes. The ridges are usually narrow and the soil shallow. The basins between the two ranges are sandy or gravelly flats, here and there bordering streams. Truckee and Boca, two of the lower points in the valley, are at altitudes of 5,518 and 5,535 feet respectively. Weber Lake, which is in the northern portion of the basin, has an elevation of 6,769 feet, while Lake Tahoe, in the southern portion, reaches an elevation of 6,225 feet.

The west slope of the Sierras is longer and has a more gradual descent. The eastern portion consists of a high, elevated region ranging from 6,000 to 9,000 feet. It has been subjected to extensive glaciation and is very rocky. The western portion for the most part consists of broad ridges of low relief cut by many streams sunk in narrow canyons or valleys. The head-

waters of all the tributaries of the Yuba River and of the North Fork and Middle Fork of the American River are situated on the Tahoe Forest. Most of these streams have gorge-like canyons of great depth. The elevations of the western and central drainage basins vary from 2,900 to 6,000 feet.

The main industries of the region are mining, lumbering, grazing, and agriculture, in the order named. On the western slope mining has been the main activity since 1849. On account of the lack of transportation facilities lumbering is almost entirely dependent on mining in this region. On the east slope there is practically no mining but more favorable topography has permitted railroad logging, and the more accessible timber has been heavily exploited.

The total stand of timber in the Forest is estimated to be 6,896,631,000 board feet. Of this amount 4,700,000,000 board feet is accessible. The stand of privately owned timber on the Forest is estimated to be 5,580,162,000 board feet practically all of which is accessible. During the year ending June 30, 1914, 84 sales of timber were made, 76 of which were under \$100 in value and only one was over \$1000 in

value. The total amount of timber sold during the year had a value of \$83,900. The amount granted under free use had a value of \$500.

Complete information regarding logging chances within the Forest may be obtained on application to the forest supervisor, Nevada City, Cal.

Due to repeated fires in the past dense brush-fields now cover over 1,000 acres of land within the Forest. Valuable stands of timber have been destroyed by these fires and the ground is now covered by brush, much of which is valueless even for grading purposes.

All uses of the Forest lands and resources except those connected with water power, timber, and grazing, are called "special uses." On some classes of special uses an annual charge is made, others are free. Permits granted under this head are for a great variety of purposes, including agricultural use, buildings, ditches and pipe lines, corals, drift fences, hotels, pastures, railroads, residences, resorts, roads, reservoirs, sawmills, telephone and telegraph lines, and trails. During the fiscal year 1913 to 1914, 17 special uses were issued, 12 of which were free.

Almost the entire area within the Forest is used for pasturing live stock during the summer months. The adjacent winter ranges in Nevada and California are largely dependent upon the mountains for a summer range. The large stock owners do not live on the Forest, but many of the local residents are owners of small herds which graze on National Forest land. For the season of 1914 permits were issued for the grazing of approximately 46,200 sheep, 5,900 cattle, 200 horses, and a few goats and dogs. These figures represent about one-half of the total amount of stock grazed including private as well as Government land.

The value of the Forest as a source of power and means of irrigation forms one of the main assets. In and adjacent to the Forest there are many high mountain lakes which are well adapted to serve as reservoirs for power and irrigation projects. Lake Spaulding, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company's great reservoir, will furnish power to the amount of over 100,000 horsepower and is fed by streams which rise within the Tahoe National Forest. Four other companies draw on National Forest water for power and irrigation purposes. The utiliza-

tion of water, however, is still in its infancy and is no doubt destined to enormous growth in future.

On the basis of invested capital agriculture is the most important industry on the Forest. The most important locations in the Forest region are Sierra Valley in the northeastern part, where hay is the main crop, and the western portion, where general ranching is done and orchards and vineyards are in cultivation.

The value of the mountain lake region for recreation is well established. The attractions of climate, scenery, fishing and hunting, with comparatively easy access by railroad and automobile, have combined to popularize the region. There are numerous resorts established on the Forest which are very popular, notably those around Lake Tahoe.

The headquarters of the Tahoe National Forest is located at Nevada City. The Forest is divided into seven districts, each in charge of a district ranger.

The yearling field force consists of only six men, but during the spring when new field work commences and again as soon as the fire season opens, the force is increased until the latter part of August at which time the total force

aggregates 40 to 50 men. During the summer months a large number of fire guards are employed, whose principal work is detection and suppression of fires. The district rangers are in charge of the protection work in their district and in addition handle the administrative work.

The lookout men remain on the lookout points from the time they are employed in the spring until they leave in the fall. Through their watchfulness they can detect fires almost the instant they start and by means of carefully mounted maps and the use of alidades they can obtain the true course to the fire. By obtaining sights on a fire from several lookouts the true location can be determined very closely. As soon as a fire is detected the district ranger or forest supervisor is notified by means of telephone and an organized fire force is sent out immediately to suppress it.

All headquarters shown in the table on pages 20 and 21 are connected by Forest Service telephone and can be reached either over that line or through connections with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph line. During the last year 53 miles of telephone line was constructed on the Forest bringing the total number of miles constructed up to the present time to 268.

Twenty-five ranger station cabins and five lookout houses have already been constructed and several more lookout houses will be built in the near future. The number of miles of roads constructed by the Forest Service within the Forest now totals 52, and of trail 125.

Ten per cent of all National Forest receipts is appropriated and devoted to the construction of roads and trails where they will be of the most value to the population of the mountain region. In 1914 \$7,979 of this money was allotted to the Tahoe National Forest and was expended in the construction of the Gold Lake road, 7 miles in length, in cooperation with Sierra County, and the new out-off road to Alleghany, 14 miles in length in cooperation with the Tighter Mining Company.

The problem of handling Forest fires is the most important work of the Forest force. Destructive fires in the past have burned over thousands of acres of timber land, resulting in enormous losses but within the last few years very few fires have gained much headway. The problem of educating the public to the fire danger, of prompt detection of fire, and of quick communication and suppression, requires systematic plans and a highly perfected organization.

During the fire season of 1914, 237 fires on the Tahoe National Forest were extinguished by the Forest Service at a total expense of \$7,827; 1,029 acres were burned over within the Forest including private land, and the value of the timber and reproduction of timber destroyed aggregated \$1,700. The fires fought threatened at least a billion feet of timber, a number of small settlements, and thousands of dollars worth of mining improvements, and had they been left uncontrolled would have caused enormous damage.

The public is requested to observe instructions on fire posters along roads and trails and to use every precaution to prevent fires.

Care should be used to keep camp sites clean. When a camp is established a hole should be dug some distance from the source of the water supply and all camp refuse thrown into it and then covered with dirt before leaving.

Do not pollute the waters and springs, lakes and creeks. Remember that the mountain streams furnish domestic water supply for thousands of people in and adjacent to the Forest.

The Six Rules given on page 13 should be observed very closely:

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS OF THE TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST.
Forest Headquarters—Nevada City, Cal.

Ranger district.	Headquarters of district ranger.	Headquarters of assistant ranger and forest guards.	Lookouts.
Campdownville.	Campdownville.	Oak Valley. Pike City.	
Challenge.	Challenge.	Forbestown. Oregon Hill.	Pike County Peak.
Downsville-Sierra City.	Goodyears Bar.	Sierra City. Forest City.	Sierra Buttes. Monte Cristo. Poverty Hill. Rocky Peak.
Emigrant Gap.	Emigrant Gap.	Big Bend Ranger Station.	
Foresthill.	Foresthill.	Michigan Bluff. Sugar Pine Ranger Station. Robertson Flat.	Duncan Peak.
Nevada City. Bloomfield.	Bloomfield.	Nevada City. Washington. Grantsville. Columbia Hill.	Banner Mountain. Fall Creek Mountain.
Sierraville-Truckee.	Truckee.	Truckee Ranger Station. Sierraville. Weber Lake. Kend Ranger Station (Lake Tahoe). Bear Trap. Dustin Meadows.	Martin Peak. Sardine Point.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small campfire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water or earth.

5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

DISTANCES BETWEEN TOWNS ON OR NEAR THE TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST.—Continued.

From	To	Distances (in miles).
Colfax	Foresthill	16
	Michigan Bluff	28
	Westville	24
Colfax	Iowa Hill	9
	Nevada City	16
Nevada City	Emigrant Gap (via Bear Valley)	26
	Yon Bui	10
Nevada City	Dutch Flat	18
	Towles	31
	Emigrant Gap	36
	Cisco	48
	Soda Springs Station	55
Nevada City	Summit	58
	Truckee	68
	Washington	19
	Gaston	27
Nevada City	Lake City	19
	Bloomfield	15
	Moore Flat	28
	Grantsville	31

DISTANCES BETWEEN TOWNS ON OR NEAR THE TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST.—Continued.

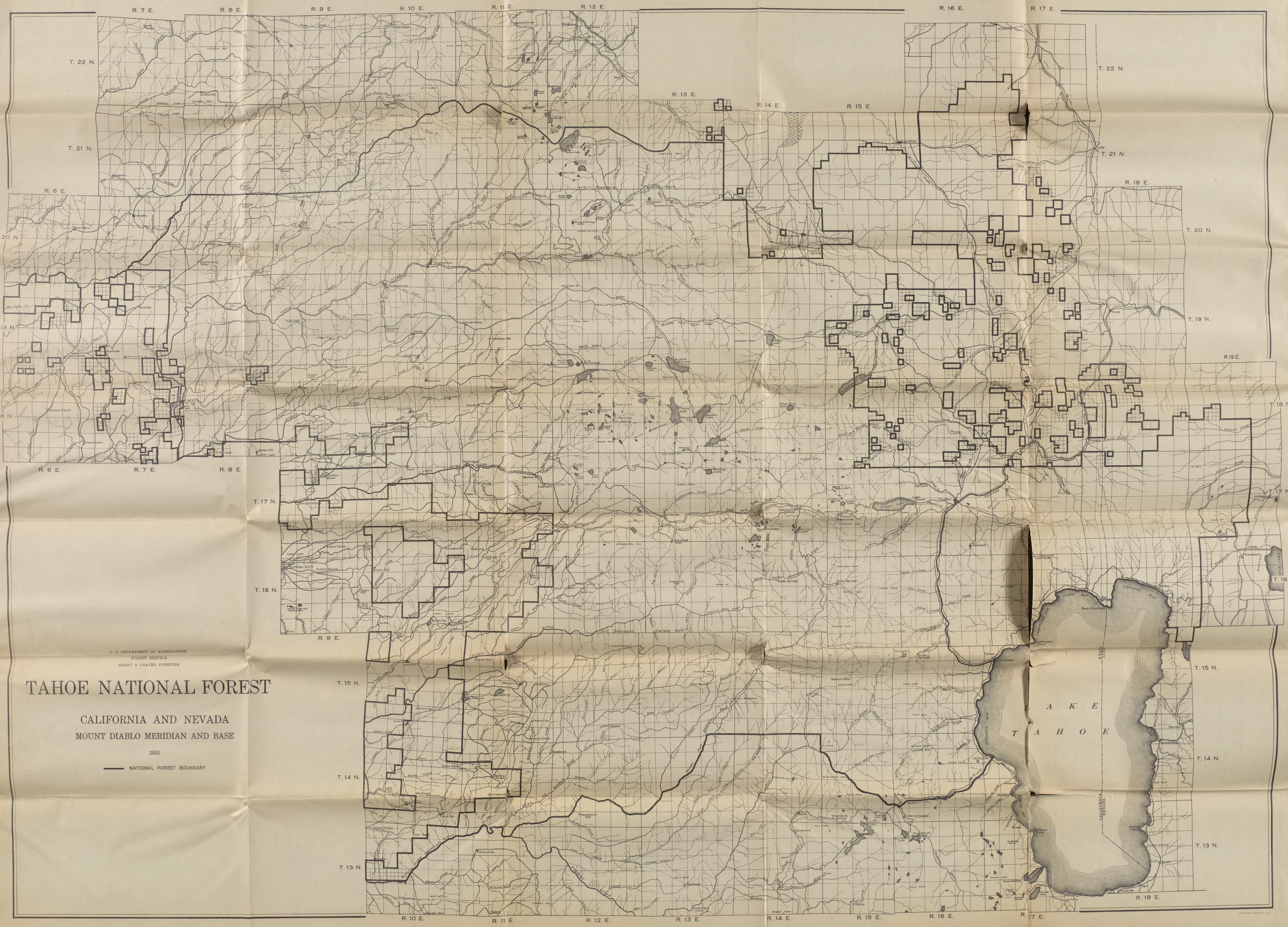
From	To	Distances (in miles).
Nevada City	Lake City	19
	Moore Flat (via Ridge Road)	21
	Challenge	24
Nevada City	Columbia Hill	14
	Alleghany	31
	Forest City (via new road)	38
Nevada City	San Juan	18
	Pike City	26
Nevada City	San Juan	18
	Campdownville	25
	Towles	31
	Emigrant Gap	36
	Cisco	48
Nevada City	Summit	58
	Truckee	68
	Washington	19
	Gaston	27
Nevada City	Lake City	19
	Bloomfield	15
	Moore Flat	28
	Grantsville	31

DISTANCES BETWEEN TOWNS ON OR NEAR THE TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST.—Continued.

From	To	Distances (in miles).
Nevada City	San Juan	18
	Bullards Bar	23
	Challenge	24
Marysville	Dobbins	33
	Bullards Bar	48
	Campdownville	49
Marysville	Challenge	41
	Woodleaf	45
	Strawberry Valley	51
	Scalas	68
	Forbestown	26
Oroville	Tahoe City	14
Truckee	Hobart Mills	7
Truckee	Sierraville	28
Truckee	Loyalton	42
Truckee	Loyalton (via Smith-nack Canyon)	30
Truckee	Verdi	24
Truckee	Reno	35
Truckee	Boa	9

CAMPING PLACES, FISHING AND HUNTING GROUNDS ON THE TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Camp-ing.	Fish-ing.	Hunt-ing.	From—	By way of—	Distances in miles.				
						Rail-road.	Auto-road.	Wagon-road.	Trail.	Total.
SIERRAVILLE-TRUCKEE-LAKE TAHOE REGION:										
Lake Tahoe	X	X	X	Truckee	Lake Tahoe R. R. or Truckee River Road	14	(14)			14
Do	X	X	X	do	Brookway Summit to Carpenter Bay, Brookway, and Tahoe Vista	13				13
Five Lakes	X	X	X	do	Lake Tahoe R. R. to Squaw Valley or Deep Park Inn	10		5	5	15
Squaw Valley	X	X	X	do	Lake Tahoe R. R.	10		5	5	15
Martin Valley	X	X	X	do						
Mount Pluto	X	X	X	do				5	8	13
Truckee River	X	X	X	do	Reno Road	13				13
Little Truckee River	X	X	X	do	Sierraville Road	18				18
Do	X	X	X	do	Reno Road	5				5
Prosser Creek	X	X	X	do	Sierraville Road	22	19			41
Independence Lake	X	X	X	do	do	27				27
Weber Lake locality	X	X	X	do	Lincoln Highway	8				8
Donner Lake	X	X	X	do	Independence Lake	22				22
White Rock Lake	X	X	X	do	Trout Creek	12	13			25
Carpenter Valley	X	X	X	do	Reno Road to Dog Valley Summit	18	5			23
Bald Mountain	X	X	X	do				8		8
Do	X	X	X	Loyalton						
LOOKOUTS:										
Martin Peak	X	X	X	Truckee	Brookway Summit Road	10				10
Sardine Point	X	X	X	Sierraville	Leon Canyon Road	7				7
Mount Pluto	X	X	X	Truckee	Hufferd Ranch.	15	5	1		21
Mount Rose	X	X	X	Reno						
Do	X	X	X	do	Trail					
AMERICAN RIVER REGION:										
Big Reservoir	X	X	X	Iowa Hill			10			10
Robertson Flat	X	X	X	Foresthill	Westville	20	13			33
Duncan Canyon	X	X	X	do	do	20	13	3		36
Sailor Meadows	X	X	X	do	do	20	14	1		35
French Meadows	X	X	X	do	Robertson Flat and Duncan Canyon	18	13	7		38
Do	X	X	X	do	Robertson Flat and Soda Springs Road	30	28			58
Do	X	X	X	do	Michigan Bluff and Last Chance	7				7
Do	X	X	X	Soda Springs Station	Soda Springs Road	22				22
Do	X	X	X	Foresthill	Westville	20				20
Do	X	X	X	do	Michigan Bluff	7	7			14
Do	X	X	X	do	do	7	10			17
Do	X	X	X	do	do	8				8
Do	X	X	X	Iowa Hill						
Pisayame Valley	X	X	X	Soda Springs Station	Soda Springs Road	16	4			20
Long Canyon	X	X	X	do	French Meadows	20	6			26
Gray Horse Valley	X	X	X	do	do	22	6			28
Soda Springs Station	X	X	X	Colfax	Southern Pacific Ry.	48				48
Do	X	X	X	do	do	38				38
Cascade Lakes	X	X	X	Soda Springs Station	do		6			6
Sereno Lake	X	X	X	do	do		5			5
Soda Springs	X	X	X	do	do		13			13
The Cedars	X	X	X	do	do	10				10
Wilson Valley	X	X	X	Emigrant Gap	Lincoln Highway	3				3
Do	X	X	X	do	do	3				3
Do	X	X	X	do	do	10				10
Do	X	X	X	do	do	10				10
Do	X	X	X	do	do	27				27
Do	X	X	X	do	do	7				7
Do	X	X	X	do	do	11				11
Do	X	X	X	do	do					
LOOKOUTS:										
Duncan Peak	X	X	X	Foresthill	Westville and Robertson Flat	20	13	1		34
Signal Peak	X	X	X	Chico	Southern Pacific Lookout					
YUBA RIVER REGION:										
Pendo Lake	X	X	X	Nevada City	Grantsville		54			54
Do	X	X	X	do	do		44	4		48
Panther Lake	X	X	X	do	do		44	4		48
Jackon Meadows	X	X	X	do	do		42			42
Sawmill Flat	X	X	X	do	do		40			40
Bowman Dam	X	X	X	do	do		34			34
Goodysan Bar	X	X	X	do	Camptonville	40				40
North Fork Yuba River	X	X	X	do	Camptonville and Downsville	44				44
Lincoln Valley	X	X	X	Sierra City			15			15
Sardine Lakes	X	X	X	do			10			10
Gold Lake	X	X	X	do			14			14
Do	X	X	X	do			10			10
Salmon Lake	X	X	X	Sierra City	Gold Lake Road	8	4			12
Milton	X	X	X	do				5		5
Do	X	X	X	Nevada City	Grantsville	45				45
Lindley Lake	X	X	X	do	do		13			13
Do	X	X	X	do	do		18			18
Bull Pen Lake	X	X	X	Emigrant Gap			13			13
Do	X	X	X	Nevada City	Grantsville		12			12
Hay Press Valley	X	X	X	Sierraville			4	6		10
Do	X	X	X	Sierra City			7			7
Tahoe-type Valley	X	X	X	Sierraville			4	5		9
Do	X	X	X	Sierra City				9		9
LOOKOUTS:										
Banner Mountain	X	X	X	Nevada City			4			4
Pike County Peak	X	X	X	Challenge			1	1		2
Poverty Hill	X	X	X	Scales			5	7		12
Bucky Peak	X	X	X	Brandy City						
Marble Crago	X	X	X	Goodysan Bar						
Sierra Buttes	X	X	X	Sierra City			4	3		7



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN AND BASE

1915

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY